was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth ward.

That Timothy Brennan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sight ward.

That Wilson G. Small, by the greatest number of votes. ward, mothy Brennan, by the greatest number of vites, elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of ward, ilison G Small, by the greatest number of rotes, elected has Commissioner of Common Schools of was doly control the highly ward, the highly ward. That Jacob C. Bogert, by the greatest number of votes, That Jacob C. Bogert, by the greatest number of Common Schools of the during the control of the as Commissioner of Common Schools of y elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of frieth ward, ancis Lieber, by the greatest number of votes, was ted as Commissioner of Common Schools of the first ward. Twenty first ward.

That Benjamin P. Fairchild, by the greatest number of yotes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second ward.

(National Jarva, Jr., to fil vacate systems and vacate commissioner—James L. Miller Impeoter—Bernard F. Weeds.

Frederick Wagner, for full term, James A. Carolin, to fill vacancy, sicholas Bager, for full term, James A. Carolin, to fill vacancy.

Commissioner—William H. Netison.

Inspector—Robert Ennwer.

Trustees. Edward Cooper.

SISKILBERTH WALD.

Commissioner—Thomas McSpe tou.

Inspector—Heavy Clausen, Jr.

Trustees. (Francis Stacom.

Trustees. (Francis Stacom.

Commissioner—James L. Hastle.
Inspector—Adolphus C. Rau
John H. Tietyen, for full term.
Trustees. John F. Williams, for full term.
James Demarcat, to fill vacancy
Commissioner—Francic Lieber.
Inspector—Da Mamilton, Pride, for full targe

Commissioner—Francis Lieber.
Inspector—David W. Allend.
A. Mamilton Pirot (or full term.
Wesley S. Yard, for full term.
Bartholome w B. Chappell, to dil vacancy.
Commissioner—Boularin F. Fatrchin.
Inspector—John G. Tietjen.
Trustees.
Wim. H. Doberty.
We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Sectedary of the Board of City Canvasars, this fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight undered and axity-three. CHAS. J. CHIPP, Chairman.
D. T. Valentine, Secretary.

A HOME BLOCKADE.

The Laying Down of the New Croton

Mains on Fifth Avenue-Great and Unnecessary Inconvenience to the Pub-

Board have been engaged in the work of laying down new matus from the principal reservoir in Central Park down

to and through the upper part of Fifth avenue. From the beginning until the present time the work has been progressing so slowly, and the interruption to the car-

ovenlence to persons visiting the Park in vehicles, and

ven on horseback. The interruption also sadiy inter-eres with the business operations of those who

feres with the business operations of those who have to use wagons or carts on the therough-fares in the vicinity. It seems also, as if to render access to the magnificent Park as difficult, inconvenient and dangerous as possible, that not only private

and dangerous all possible, that not only private parties are digging cellars or laying foundations for residences, or having water and gaspipes laid down in the streets leading directly to the southerly entrances to the Park, but that the city authorities have also taken

advantage of the time to grade streets, to fill in guilles, biast rocks, lay out and pave streets, and undertake

works of undoubted improvement at the proper season but at this particular juncture only adding to the chaotic

mass of rubbish, mand, piles of rock and dirt, and filth, which reader the surroundings of the grand pleasure ground a disgrace to the city and humiliating to our

approaches to the Park from the Fifth avenue entrance, and a little above, the visitor will find to the northward,

for the distance of a couple of blocks, a line of new earth forming a dirty contrast to the emerald freshness even

yet, at the threshold of winter, remaining in the cultivated a chasm some awanty feet in depth, hard by the Park entrance, and some dozen feet in width, with the sides

loose stones kept from failing in by the aid a wall of boards, braced up, but bending and groaning

with the pressure against them. This charm will serve admirably as a man trap, or for the accommodation of

horses who may at any time run away, frightened by the rock blasting explosions in the vicioity. It will also prove a convenience for equestrians and pedestrians who

may not be thoroughly acquainted with the location of the trap, and in the shades of evening tumble into it, safe from impending barm from another chasm just be

traps. Looking down Firth avenue, through the long lines of princely massions as far as the eye can reach, the vision is relieved from the elects of the magnificence of the structures by the sight of ungain's derricks, huge

be oned thrown, as if careless and thoughtless of

the chaos is the graniest. Here those who are ignorant

the robbish and narrow sheep path left by the eccavators

on Fifth avenue to take a right wheel plump down through the mud into Fifty fourth street toward the East

treet, or a left turn up through more mud note the same street toward the North river, or a dash through the subterranean explorers who are digging far below the surface of the pavement and far down into the bowels of

the avenue. Some despair of getting anywhere with safety to apparel or limb, and, charried and disappoint-

ed, turn back, leaving the realization of their intended visit to the Park among the things to come. It is mud, told, mud, or rubbish, rubbish rubbish, or chasm, chasm, chasm, everywhere, and so it has been,

especially at rainy periods, nearly every day since last August, and it is likely to be for mouths longer, unless the work be progressed with more rapidly than it has

since it was commenced. The approach to the Park through the Sixth avenue is also so overwhelmed with

mud and horse cars and backs, that it is extremely dis-

agreeable for laties or gentlemen on herseback to at tempt to reach the entrance to the Park through that

avenue. In short, there is at the present time up way of reaching our beautiful Park, the pride of the city and the

reaching our beautiful Park, the pride of the city and the whole country, without running the risk of tambling into a deeply dug tranch, of being bespattered with mud and first, or of getting out of temper with every one connected with, or a party to, the annoyances complained of. The plan of laying these water mains seems to be to go over the greatest amount of ground at

the greatest inconvenience to the public, for the visitor to the Park may observe that there is no one section on

either of the eight blocks of trenches opened on Fifth avenue that has been finished so as to afford no obstruc-

tion to travel, or so as not to mar the beauty of the Park. The work of laying the pipes will be found there

in all its incompleteness, from its incipioncy to its present stage, and in some paris the loose stones composing the filling in of the new made "land" will be seen to tumble in upon the laborers as fast as they can, with their

shovels throw them out. If they would throw all the

rubbish upon one side, so as to leave a passage way open

on the other, the public convenience would be much ac

commodated. But there is more to be said on this sub-ject before we have done with it. As the ground stands now, the Park is in almost a state of complete blockade, and those who undertake to pass it in vehicles run as

much risk as the blockade runners who attempt to pas Uncle Sam's coast blockeding squadrons, and perhaps,

I desire to call the attention of the Beard of Super-visors to the fact that the manner of their now paying the \$300 cash bounty is going to give a rare chance for

thieves and sharks to prey upon the poor soldiers. The way in which the money is paid is this .- The recruit is

way to which the money is paid is this.—The recruit is taken before some provest marshal and severe in, unformed and sent to Riker's Island. Before he haves for Rikers Island he has to assign his \$300 to some one to draw it for him, as he is not allowed to go and get it, which is proper enough, but he has to sign generally to the recruiting agent, and trust entirely to his honesty to send the fromps over to Riker's Island the next day. Some will advance a man \$30, and cheat him out of the balance. Now, the proper way for the Beard is to have their treasurer go over to Riker's Island once a week and pay the men there, on their muster rois, the same as a regular paymenter, which would be much easier for him, as it would not occupy he time but one say in a week, whereas it now takes every lay. Hoping, sir, that this will meet your approval, and you will show its publication, am, your truly.

INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

John C. Bailey, by the greatest number of votes, was
ceted as Inspector of Common Schools of the First That William K. Edgerton, by the greatest number of dea, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of that William II. Kennedy, by the greatest number of ites, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of ichael Corlies, by the greatest number of votes, was ted as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh eorge F. Merklee, by the greatest number of votes, e ected as Inspector of Common Schools of the fesse G. Keyes, by the greatest number of votes, was c ed as Inspector of Commons Schools of the Tanth nry Clausen, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, elected as inspector of Common Schools of the C. Rau, by the greatest number of votes, as Inspector of Common Schools of the id W. Allen, by the greatest number of votes, dected as Inspector of Common Schools of the

as duly encountry
wenty first ward.
That John G. Tietjen, by the greatest number of votes,
as duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
That Parrick Baldwin, Richard A. Barton, by the greatest umber of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common chools of the Frist ward, for full trustees of Common That Patrick Pitzalimmons, by the greatest number of Justices, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the the was duly elected Trustee of Common Services and to fill washey.

That H. Lyman Powers, Michael Carmody, by the great strumber of votes, were duly elected Trustees of C. mimos elected for the Second ward, for full term.

That Jeremath Coyne, by the greatest number of votes against elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second ward, to fill washing her two years.

That Bermand Myers, by the greatest number of votes, was that gleated Trustee of Common Schools of the Second ward, the greatest fill the Second ward, the second trustee of Common Schools of the Second ward, fully elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Secretal number of Number of Chair, John J. Flim, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools ner of votes, were dair cleeted Trustees of Common Schools.
That John H. Lester, F. Joseph Klein, by the greatest number of votes, were dair elected Trustees of Common Schools or the Fourth ward.
That John H. Whitmore, John Besson, by the greatest number of votes, were dairy elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth ward.
That George Pictson and Herman G. haly elected Trustee of Common Sec. Smith, by the greatest on fill vacancy.

That Dennis J. Twi. g. Benjamin C. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh ward, for full term.

That Richard Wal ers. by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected T usice of Common Schools of the Seventh ey and Henry P. Sec. by the great of duly elected Trustees of Common of varies, were duly e-cets? Trustees, or common of the Thirteenth ward.

H- r. Namr n and Martin Burke, by the greatest of votes were duly clee el Trustees of Common of the Fourteenth ward, for full term.

Prancis Beilly, by the greatest number of votes, was este! Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourteenth That Francis Relify, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trantee of Common schools of the Fourteenth was d, to fill varancy.

That Edward Schell, Josiah Lane, by the greatest number of voics, were duly elected Trastees of Common Schools of the Fifteenin ward, for full term.

That William H. Draper, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenin ward, to fill wanney for two years.

That William H. Alen, by the greatest number of voics was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenin ward, to fill wanney for two years.

That walnes H. Leaning, Hooper C. Van Vorst, by the greatest among the schools of the Scheenin ward, for full term.

That James R. Leaning, Hooper C. Van Vorst, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trustees of the Colonion Schools of the Scheenin ward, for full term.

That Prederick Wagner and N'cholas Seger, by the greatest number of voics, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Scheenin ward, to fill varancy.

That Prederick Wagner and N'cholas Seger, by the greatest number of voics, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth ward for full tell.

That James A. Carotin, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth ward for full tell.

That James A. Carotin, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth ward for full tell.

That Dames A. Carotin, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth ward for full tell.

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That Dames A. Carotin, by the greatest number of voics, was duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth ward for full tell.

Schools of the Seventeenth ward for full ton. That James A. Carolin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly released Trustee of Common Schools of the Seven teenth ward to fill valency.

That Thomas Stevenson and Edward Cooper, by the greatest number of votes, were duly eacted Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth ward.

That Thomas Sine and Francis Sincom, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth ward.

That John H. Tietjen and John F. Williams, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenteenth ward.

That John H. Tietjen and John F. Williams, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenteenth Transe of Common & Schools of the Twenteenth Transe of Common & Schools of the Twenteenth Transe of Common & Schools of the Twenty-first ward for full term.

That Hamilton Pride and Wesley S. Yard, by the greatest number of votes, we eduly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first ward for full term.

That Hartholemen B. Chappell, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-second ward.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS ELECTED RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS ELECTED.

Commissioner—Party, Maler.
Inspector—John C. R. Haller.
Inspector—John C. R. Haller.
Trustees.
Richard A. Berton, for full term.
Fairle Firenamons, to full term.
Commissioner—James F. Boran.
Inspector—William K. Edgerton.
II. Jyman Powers, for full term.
Michael Carinody, for full term.
Jermish Copne, to fill vacancy for two years.
Recons. Recons.
Recons. Trustees.
Recons. Trustees.
Recons. Trustees.
Recons. Trustees.
Recons. Reco Commissioner—Edward B. Heath. Inspector—John Oterson. Trustees. | James McClosky. | John J. Finn. Commissioner—Arthur O Donnell. Inspector—James II. Burke. Trustees F. Joseph Klein. Trustees. John H. Whitmore.

Trustees. John H. Whitmore.
John Besson.

SEXTR WARP.
Commissioner—Timothy Brenna.
Inspector—Win. H. Kennedy.
Greo. Piarson, for full term.
Trustees. Herman G. Schroeder, for full term.
Fairte Cullen, to fill vacancy.
SEVENTE WARD.
COMMISSIONER—Wilson Small.
Inspector—Michael Cories.
Trustees. Benj. C. Smith, for full term.
Richard Waiters, to fill vacancy.
Eight Warder.
Commissioner—Walter W. Adams.
Inspector—Heorge Duroche.
Trustees. Thos. T. Everett.
John R. Russell.
SINTH WARD. Trustees | John R. Recrett.

Town B. Raisell.

Commissioner-Jacob C. Bagert.

Inspector-George P. Merkies.

Trustees { William H. Herning.

Henry P. Werkies.

Lunn wann.

Commissioner-Andrew J. Kasmire.

Inspector-Jesse G. Keves.

Trustees { John C. Acheson.

Commissioner-Charles Perley, Jr.

Inspector-Beward M. Perley.

Inspector-Beward M. Perley.

Inspector-Seward M. Perley.

Inspector-Seward M. Perley.

Trustees.

Edward Michiling.

Commissioner-James C. Willelt.

Inspector-Lewis H. Mines.

Trustees. John S. Andron.

Commissioner-James C. Willelt.

Inspector-Lewis H. Mines.

Commissioner-Lewis H. Mines.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

Commissioner—Thomas Brown.
Inspector—Robert Parloremano.
Trustees. I Peter Relyes.
For Relyes.
Trustees. The Relyes.
Commissioner—Hearty P. West.
Inspector—Daniel O Rely J. West.
Inspector—Daniel O Rely J. West.
Inspector—John C. Brown.
Trustees. The Relyes of full term.
Trustees. Win. M. Allen, to fill vacancy for three years.
Win. M. Allen, to fill vacancy for two years.
Trustees. Win. M. Allen, to fill vacancy for two years.
Inspector—Alfred Relyes of the Rel Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

Organization of a Grand Anglo-Rebel Parliamentary Recognition League.

British Stockjobbers, Shipbuilders, Blockade Breakers, Cotton Dealers and Legislators, United with the Barings, in Pavor of Jeff. Davis.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

OPINION OF NAPOLEON'S PROPOSITION.

THE WAR SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Our London Correspondence. In Congress Not Likely to Assemble—Napoleon's Sensation
Project—Home He May Astonish the World by a New
Altiance with Russia—Groundwork of the Imperial
"Ring"—No Hostility to the United States, de.

Every incident and rumor goes to prove what I have old you from the first, that the European Congress would never meet. Continental journals that were sanguine

Napoleon has created a sensation—has played the cuttle dah by darkening the water with ink, and thus thrown a

the Czar and everybody else know it.

alcepy beads when it is fully developed then he is not the man who planned the coup d'stat of December, 1851.

Seeing the attitude of England, Louis Napoleon is going to form a strong alliance with Russia, each to work out their own plans, material opposition of Austria. Prussia or Great Britain. if necessary, Italy is to be taken into the "ring," and Spain to remain neutral or be friendly. However improbable this may look at first blush, you will see in it the very best thing that France can do. And see the common grounds of interest each hates England, each Power is despotic and absolute, and they are not rivals or likely to come into collision or on to delicate or dis has designs on Turkey and the East, and each has a his is the interest of each to protect and make an independent State of Greece, and thus prevent the growth of British influence in that classic country. And all this is favorable to the United States

Neither Russia nor France has any grounds of hostility delight in playing off your batred of John Bull against

out will eclipse and throw into the shade all former diplo matic prestidigitation by the magician of the Tuileries

yond. There is not much danger of accident to lady pe-destrians from these chasms, or "rifts," as they would call them to the White mountains of New Hampshire, for

please pall up stokes, with leaw your forces and ships, and depart forcers."

Nothing of this new alliance has been in the journals, so far as I have seen but some very well informed gentlemen-natives of the continent—are sure, this grand plan is on the lapis and will soon be carried out. I can see no objection whatever, except the will of the parties themselves. If they desire if, and once put their heads together, nothing can be easier.

Now, when it is once seen, that this Congress cannot meet, you will see a quiet, informal and friendly conference between certain sovereigns, and among those Louis Napoleon will be the leading personage. At some of the numerous seats of the thirty-shift German kinglets alexander and Napoleon will meet, on a sect of diplomatic rat, as whilem their great predecessors and namerakes did in days of yore on the waters of the Visitia. And if it does take place, the royal blunderhead in Berlin had better put his house is order, or expect to see some of the rafters stocked of.

The numerous friends of William and Mary Howitt in America will be sorry to hear that their youngest son was recently drowned in New Yashadd by the upsetting of a cannot. He was a very excellent and promising young man, and visitors at Mr. Howitt's years ago will remember his boy's aweek and charming face, his light, samply har and his artless, amable manner.

Great Activity of the Robel Agents for Recognition - Way They Pail - Statches of the British Friends of Danietic and Quarrels- Nephractons for the Permation of an Anglo-Rebel Parliamentary League-Mr. Mason Over from Paris-The Barings in the Plot-The Alexandra Case-Blockade Seisures and Condemnations-Unfortunate Sea Ventures of the Rebele-Fall in the Cotton Loan-Thanksgreing Day-Chance of War in Europe-The Weather, de

The great political canidron continues to bubble. The enemies of the American Union in this country, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, are entering into new and grand combinations to promote the independence of the confederacy. Though their movements are conducted with the greatest possible secresy. Argus eyes will look in on them, and turn them, for the benefit of the world into the columns of the New York Himado.

But for three good and sufficient reasons these philan thropists would undoubtedly be successful. In the first place, the Southern cause is gone beyond all possible hope of resuscitation, and every hopest man in the kingdom knows it. Secondly, the people and government of Great Britain give up the rebellion as a bad job, to which they can lead no further sympathy or credit.
Thirdly and lastly, these "friends" of the downfallen
rebels are, with one or two exceptions, men utterly
devoid of character, position or influence. The whole
concern is redolect of shoddy. A few men known in Parliamentary and political circles are put forward as the leaders, but these are only the stool pigeons of the machine. The prime movers are all speculators, whose philanthropy and patriotism are in the British pocket. They are John Laird, M. P., of Liverpool, builder of Alabamas and steam rame; W. S. Lindsay, M. P. of Sunderland, who, with his partner, Stringer, is to be the great contractor, shoddy supplier, shipbroker and purveyor of stores for the new nation when it is on its legs. He outertains slave traders, who negotiate contracts with him, and calls it "bospitality to strangers." Then there is James Spence, of Liverpool, who combines within himself the various offices of financial agent, stump speaker, lecturer, letter writer to the London Times, and grand fuglemen to the rebels, where the work is outside of Parliament. Then there is Mr. George Edward Seymour, a speculative stockbroker, who has the promise of being the London broker of the confederacy.

Promisent among the leaders is A. J. B. Berefford Hope, Eaq., whose shouldy transactions have not yet been developed, but in nubibili. The way he is to be paid is to start a monster joint stock bank—"limited"—with firs millions starting capital. The bank is to be here in Loudon, and through the sid of his famity—the great bouse of Hope & Co., of Ameter-dam—and others, have branches or agencies in the two large cities of Holland, in Bremen, Paris, Frankfort, Havre, Marseilles, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Sydney, Melbourne, Valparaire, Rio Ja-neiro, Bahia, San Francisco, British Columbia, New Orleans, Charleston, Savatnah, New York, Boston and Liverpool. In due time the capital is to be increased to

ten million pounds (\$50,000,000), and this institution is going to be catrusted with the management—like the Bank of England in its relations with the British government—of the robel Riates' dobt, pay dividends,

get them new leans and credits, &c., &c. Then one special duty of this great Nick Biddle machine will be to control

the cotton trade of the world—the same as the Roths

Another great misfortune: they are all quarrolling among themselves. Crimination and reorismantion go back and forth, and law proceedings are threatened on a big scale. Before two years are over a suit in chancery will be brought, in which isaac Campbell & Co. will be the defendants, and out of which will come some most curious and astounding disclosures. One "party," a Major Highes, is now before the rebel commissioner, accused of sending off vessels loaded by him, as agont of the confederacy, and which vessels contained worthless cargoes, is lies of loads of guns, clothing, &c., and these vessels, as the accusations say, were purposely scuttled, abandoned, run ashore or sunk.

say, were purposely scuttled, abandoned, run ashere of sunk.

But, in the wild acheme of a "Southern Independence Association of London," if was decisary to keep the smaller fry out of sight, or they would spoil the reputation and success of the affair altogether. First a confidential circular was sent—dated at Arkiow House, No I Connaught pisce, London (residence of A. G. B. Beresford Hope), Nov. T—marked "private and confidential," this being forwarded to these only who were supposed to be friends of the cause.

This was signed by Beresford Hope, W. S. Lindsay and Hon. Robert Bourke. After a dozen gave in their adhesion these were to form a "provisional committee," who should take the matter in charge. This being arranged on the 23d of Novomber, another "confidential" circular was sent out calling a meeting of the committee at Arkiow House, on the 2d of December—aexi Wedneeday—and there the case resis. The grand concoctors I have given you—Hope, Spence, Laird, Lindsay, Seymour and Bourke. The flats and apoonies are the flag end of the tory party, with some young politicians, not yet pin feathered—listance a young fop like the Marquis of Bath, and ditto Viscount Bury.

Then there is W. H. Gregory, M. P. for Galway; Lord Robert Cecil, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., M. P.; Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.; Earl of Donoughmore, Geo. Peacock, M. P. Colonel C. M. Sturt, M. P.; Iord Edwin H. Trever, Str A. H. Etton, Edward Akroyd and—one from whom we might hope better things—the verifiable "Sam Slick,"

"Southern Independence Association" is to operate on Parliament and procure a recognition of the confederacy. No doubt they would like to.

One important member of the committee I omitted to meutien, and that is Alexander Baring, M. P., one of the house of Baring Brothers & Co. This is far from being the first or only indication that the great London banking firm, who are the financial agents of the United States (and have been for over seventy years), are working with the enemies of your government to break up the Union. You remember that Sir Francis Baring, in a debate on "recognition" in the House of Commons last apring, entered into ne argument against recognition, but confined himself to supplicating that in the souse of United States honorable members should not be too harsh, but "draw it mild."

The Alexandra case has been very ably discussed, and the decus on will be given at the opaning of the February term. Every disposition, I am sure, exists on the part of the British Cabinot to have this case decided according to the letter of the law, and I have no doubt they would rather strain a point than let the vessel go. As mich of this may be credited to policy as you please, but I am sure the disposition exists. A bill, too, is going to be brought in early in the session of Parliament to amend the Foreign Enlisthent act, and make lightly more binding. In connection with this action of the British government there is one matter of great importance on your side that may be productive of most important congaquences. I allude to the numerous condomnations of which were bound bong fide to ports in the British West India Islands, and there was nothing found on them—nothing but the morest conjecture—to show that they were going to strenpt to rur the blockade. The decisions and condemnations by Judge Beits are decisions in international law. The Foreign Office tells the parties interested in these cases, and who have complained of being despoiled of their vessues and reduces from the United States hill such time a

demand for replication will be made, and these will be difficulty, and possibly war. In a case of such delicacy as that of the Springbek, i am sure, where the question is simply one of the insture of the cargo, any doubt will be interpreted in favor of the owner. I have complete conviction that in this case the condemnation cannot be sustained by precedent.

Public opinion here is now setting entirely against the South, and I have no soubt that the Alexandra will be condemned, and that the decision will be followed by full compensation for the captures by the Alabanas.

The rebellion can fully appreciate the saying in Stakspere that "sorrows come not single agies, but in battalions." With all their disasters on land, their shipments from Europe have been particularly unfortunate. Dur-

ione." With all their disasters on land, their alignments from Europe have been particularly unfortunate. During the last six months "the confederacy" have sent out on their own account ave steamers loaded with munificas or war, having on board cargoes that averaged a multin dollars in value each. Of these four—the R. E. Lee, the Cornella, the Ella and Anna and another—have been captured by your cruisers, while the fifth, the Harriot Pinckney, came to grief at sea, got knocked to pieces, and has just put back to Falmouth, with four feet of

riot Pickiney, came to griof at sea, got knocked to picces, and has just put back to Falmouth, with four feet or water in her hold. She will have to be condomned and her cargo transferred to another vessel, and this cargo, an told, is valued at £250,000, or a million and a quarter of hard dollars. Sic transit form.

The bonds of J. Bavis & Co. are falling every day, and the cause now is given up by all except by, now and these, a despersate specialister or creditor of the robels.

The congress, as I have told you repeatedly, will not meet, but there will probably be an alliance between tussis and France, not necessarily for an immediate war, but for ulterior purposes. If you mention the probabilities of this alliance to Mr. John Bull, he scoff at the idea, and is evidently well pleased.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair tooks a little awkward-but there will not be war. Very many believe the late King of benmark was poisoned by the other branch of the

King of Denmark was poisoned by the other branch of the family.

A few Americans of little note or position have just had a That kegiving dinner. The only thing giving it the slightest consequence was the presence of the American Minister, who made a very judicious spaceh. Not one single American or English clergyman could be had to make a prayer—though several were applied to—except a very respectable colored gentleman. That went greatly against the grain; but he had to be pressed into the service. These banquets are always started by a few shop-keepers, sewing machine agents and small politicians, and the consequence is the leading American residents in London rarely attend.

The vesther, which has been remarkably mild, is now growing cooler, but for November the month has been a very respectable one.

PARIS, NOV. 25, 1863.

The European Congress-Interesting Statistics-The Army and Navy of France-Trade-Cotton-Situation-The Securionists-Napoleon, de. Notwithstanding the fact that Colorado Jewett has nig-

Notwithstanding the tack that Colorado Joweth has sig-nified his intention of coming to Paris and making the Grand Hotel his "headquarters during the session of the European congress," there is still considerable doubt as to whether that august assemblage will over meet. Jowett evidently thinks it will, and even modestly intimates, in one of his recent brockness, that it was entirely at his suggestion that the Emperor called it; and when it does most Jewett is determined tout it shall settle the affairs of America as well as Europe, and finally realise his grand mediation project

were ende voring to come to an understanding relative to the proposed con ress. It is now atmost officially denied that such is the case; bu aimost officially denied that such is the case; but it is believed that Friesia and Austria will agree to act together, and, in case the congress should meet, will settle upon some common course of action relative to those questions which affect Germany alone. Certain it is that the congress proposed by the Empecor, and in regard to which no intimation had been previously given, forms the one great subject of occupation and thought and discussion in all the Cabinets of Europe. It is generally believed that no pian for the proposed rearrangement of the map of Europe has beed presented by the Emperor, and that even if, previous to accepting or rejecting the proposition, the If, previous to accepting or rejecting the proposition, the invited Powers ask him to submit one, he will roply that he has none to submit. Should his plan be submitted in advance it is pretty sure that no congress would assemble. All is still doubt and uncertainty relative to the

entire matter.
Some interesting statistics and facts relative to the progress and present condition of the French empire are contained in the "Livre Jaune," which was submitted to that the effective force of the French army in activity, not including the reserve, on October 1, 1863, amounted to 435,088 men. distributed as follows.—In France, 325,316;

Navigation has followed the progress of commerce, and shows during the first eight mouths of 1863 the following results:—

Arrivals—Three millions thirty six thousand tons, of which one million two hundred sad seventy-six thousand were under the French flag. Buring the same period of 1862 the amount was three millions tons, one million two hundred and twenty-four thousand being under the French flag. There has thus been an increase of thirty-six thous and tons, and the relative part of our flag has improved by fity-two thousand tons.

Departures.—Two millions nisely-eight thousand tons, of which one million twenty eight thousand were under the French flag. For the corresponding period of 1862 the amount was one million sine hundred and forty-four thousand tons, of which nise hundred and forty-four thousand tons, of which nise hundred and forty-four thousand and thirty nine thousand tons, and for French vesse's a relative improvement of eighty four thousand. In the part of the statement appropriated to education to following is to be found:—

There exist at the present time in France 32,135 establishments of primary instruction, or 16,136 more than its 1848; and the schoinstic population, which at this last ported was only 3,717,1807, has rison, in 1862, to 4,731,946, giving an augmentation of nearly a million, or a quarter of the whole. The 38,499 communes provided with

grogationist masters Of the 2,027,429 children is these schools, 922,320, or more than one third, are admitted gratuitously.

Dering a period of thirty months, from January 1, 1851, to July 1, 1893, the masters of the 34,873 lay schools have led to ninety-nine judicial condemnations, for nineteen crimes and eighty indictable offences. The masters of the 3,531 congregationist public schools have led to fifty-five condemnations, viz.—Twesty-three for crimes and twenty-two for offences.

The expenses for the 37,874 public schools, special or mixed as to see, have amounted in 1802 to 31,324,515f., of which 29,732,477f. have been for the masters, giving to each a mean salary of about 1906.

The number of schools for girls is 28,592, 13,491 directed by lates provided with diplomas of capacity, and 13,101 by religious sisters, of whom 12,355 have only the letter of obedience. These schools receive 1,509,213 pupils, of whom rather more than a third, or 504,247, are in the lay schools, and 1,059,904 in the congregationist ones. One quarter of those pupils are similar gratuitously—viz: 130,210 in the lay and 490,091 in the congregationist ones. One quarter of those pupils are similar gratuitously—viz: 130,210 in the lay and 490,091 in the congregationist ones. One quarter of those pupils are similar gratuitously—viz: 130,210 in the lay and 490,091 in the congregationist ones. One quarter of these pupils are similar schools—total, 509,304. The emoluments of the formic public teachers amount to 9,163,030 france, giving a mean of 655 francs per head. Nevertheless, the salary of 4,756 teachers is not as yet more than 600 franca. The number of the salary glassic is 3,102, of which 965, directed by lates, provided with obtificates of capacity, receive 2,243 children; 2,204, held by congregationists, most of whom have only the letter of obedience, number 256,002 pupils. The gratuity is accorded in these rooms to 261,321 children; 2,181 directrosses receive 1,334,040 france, giving the past year as a mean salary. Nearly 600,900

No Congress—England and Prance—The Corps Legislatif— Archauke Maximilian—Thanksgiving—Marriage of an America: Lady to a Prussian Count, &c.

Russia, to participate in the Emperor's coppress, seem to have destroyed the last hope that that body will ever behave destroyed the last hope that that body will over beome a taugible reality. People are surprised at England's bold refusal, and England has not added anything
to her popularity with the French by this act. It certaruly does look as though she were trying to break
away from the loving alliance which has bound her to
France since the commonsement of the Grimoan war.
Her Cabinot probably begins to think the imperial game
about "played out," and that his Majesty the Emperor
and his dynasty are about on their last tegs, sod that
with Napoleon's death, which is liable to occur at any
time, she will be enabled to use her influence in the the which will not be always asking her assistance in schemes of conquest, or in making war "for an idea." At any rate England is now "fighting shy" of his Majosty's government, and will have the credit in history of having frustrated his last scheme of a European con-

will be involved in a war about Schleswig and Holstein than about Poland. The Germanic Confederation wants more seaboard, which it can obtain by the annexation

and the undertaking of several public works which would be easily the entire community and afford labor to the poor. No distinct charge of bribery was made, but the general charge that his object is expending the money be did was to influence the election. The committee reported in favor of considering the election valid, but the from took up the question, and aim at by a unnumous vote anoulled it. It is supposed that the errifoction de powers will be completed next week, when the discussion upon the Emperor's address and the reply to it will be commenced.

with the competent hatt week, when the discussion upon the Emperor's address and the reply to it will be commenced.

We hear very little now about the projected trip of the Archduke Maximilian to Mexico. It is said that the usurping government has offered to pay all the expenses of the maintenance of French troops in the country for five years, at the rate of 1.400 frams per man. The Forstand Zering, of Vienna, says that the Archduke Maximilian has made a new condition for his accoptance of the Maximilian in the Archduke Maximilian in an interview with a distinguished persuage, expressed himself in these terms.—I will accept the crown of Mexico if I am promised the guarantees which I have already positively demanded in my reply to the Mexica depotation, and under the condition—sine qua non—that the re-cabbias ment of the American Union shall be made on impossibility. If this is the sine qua non of the Archduke, his chasens at Mircams and the 'faithful Triestinos,' who are said to love him and the Archdukess so much, will probably not loss him for some time to come."

The only public celebration of Thanksgiving yesterday was a religious service in the American chapel. There is very little gregariousness and as immense deal of soobbery among the Americans residing in Paris, and it is very difficult to even got them to units upon anything.

Our Bertin Correspondence.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Banin, Nov. 25, 1893.

Great Excitement in Dermany—Popular Demonstrations—
Meeting of the Prankfort Diet—Servous Aspect of Afairs—
The Dance Prepare for War—Protest of the Holstein
Estate—Defeat of the Prussan Ministry in the House of
Deputies—The Prest Law Bescinded, de.
The dispfied succession in Schleswig-Holstein has
created an excitement in Germany which equals, and
almost surpasses, the revolutionary agitation of 1848.
The Germans are accused, not unjustly, of being slow and
phiegmatic, but when they are once roused they can display on ardor and impulsiveness that would de credit
to their mercurial neighbors in the West. The death of
the King of Demark, and the attempt of his aucoessor to
incorporate the German Duchies with the Dinuh
monarchy, have acted like magic upon the national spirit.
Mass meetings are being held all over the country, and
for once in the way the governments and the people seem
animated by the same feelings.

In the quiet city of Hanover there was a gathering on
Sunday of twelve thousand persons, and a petition was
addressed to the King, calling upon birn to march his
army instanter the Schleswig-Holstein, to overthrow the
usurper and establish the lawful sovereign. Similar
meetings have come off at Letpsic and Brunawick, at
Augsburg and Stuttgards, at Hamburg and Bremon, and
many other towns, among the rest at-Frankfort, the seat
of the German Diet, where it was resolved "that with
the death of Frederick VII. the union of Schleswig and
Heldeton with the cown of Demark and Gesered, that the

435,986 men, distributed as follows:—In France, 325,316; the death of Frederick VII. the union of Schleswig and in Algeria, 59,651; in Italy, 16,660; China and Cochin Holeton with the grown of Domark had council, that the China, 1,876; in Monton 54,661. The reserve at this fate thucking had reported their independence: that

probably take place in the course of the week.

In the Diet itself the contending candidates have already come to open hestilities. On the 21st the Danish ambassador appeared, to notify the death of his master and present his credentials from the new King or Duke of Helstein, but was met by the Minister of Baden, who announced himself as the representative of the real Simon Pure, and moved that the envoy of Christian IX, should not be admitted into the assembly and that the Prince of Assembly and Prince of Assembly and the Prince of Assembly and Prince of Prin tion were only to be connected with the king by a personal union. Does this violation abs Austria and Prussis from their engagem under the treaty? This seems a doubtful pe under the treaty? This seems a doubtful point. It would apparently be more conformable with international usages for them to enter into negotiations with the co-signators—wir. England, France, Russia and Sweden—to enforce the treaty stipulations upon the offending State to allowing the proceeding the danger of a rupture with the Powers friendly to Decumerk would be avoided, and there would still be achines of settling the affair peaceably by the joint intervention of the contracting parties.

But the national offervescence has attained such beight that the voice of prudence is scarcely listened to, and the idea of allowing foreign States to interfere in what is deemed an exclusively domestic question is sounced as disgraceful and humiliating to the groat German Fatherland. Austria, who is a long way off, and is not so dependent upon popular opinion, will probably manage to keep out of the scrape; but for Prussia to show any wast of spirits on this occasion would give the last blow to be presting, and besides, M. do Bismark—who, after all, is no fool—aunt to be into to the advantages it offers him in diverting

more seaboard, which it can obtain by the annexation of the Duchy of Rolstein, and a national feeting is being stirred up over Germany which threatens serious coases, and one of the peace of Europe. The new King of Denmark, sided as he is by the King of Sweden, manifests no disposition to yield, and is preparing to defend his claims to the Duchies to the utmost extremity.

The Corps Legislatif is still engaged in investigating the election of its members. On Wednesday, the election of its members. On Wednesday, the election of M. hasee Periere, one of the greatest capitalists in France, who was returned from the Department of the Pyreness of Orienta'es, was invalidated. M. Periere, who was the government and the representatives of churches and charitable institutions in the department, and the undertaking of several public works which would benefit the entire community and afford labor to the poor.

No distinct charge of bribery was made, but the general charge that his object to expending the money ne did the considering the election valid, but the Irouse took up the Question, and almost by unanimous vote an early to influence the election of the Roperts and the undertaking of several public works which would be need to entire community and afford labor to the poor.

No distinct charge of bribery was made, but the general charge that his object to expending the money ne did the considering the election valid, but the Irouse took up the Question, and almost by a unanimous vote an early attended to considering the election valid but the Irouse took up the Question, and almost by a unanimous vote an early estimates without any more hagging. But as the may find himself mistakes. Nothing is more dangerous the Emperied and the reply to it will be completed as the course of further attacks.

Our Swiss Correspondence. Zonon, Switzerland, Nov. 23, 1863.

Napoleon's Institution to the Poleral Government-Il to

Libely to be Accepted, dc.

Its Swiss press is exercising itself greatly at
the present moment concerning the invitation of
the Emperor of the French to its Federal Council (Bandersth, consisting of seven members—the supreme executive), to a congress of the various European and Continental Powers to be held at Paris. The Emperor wrote the letters of invitation, and scaled them with his

own hand, on the 4th or November.

The Zuricher Zeitung, as well as many of the other leading journals in the various cantons, other leading journals in the various Cantons. broke out in unqualified condemnation. Switzerland must remain contral. What did it think of it self at thus being classed with kingdoms and empired.
Was it not a republic, and did it want to mix itself up to

self at thus being classed with kingdoms and empired was the extending that a republic, and did it want to mit itself up to mooarchial councils? No. All it wanted was to be test alone. The Emperor must have some sort of a motive in extending this unlooked for courtesy towards this modest had inoliceated little land, and appointations are rife as to what it can be. The prevailing idea is, that he expects the invitation to be refused; that being the belief, they don't know but they had better go. On the whole, therefore, they visable guess they will."

The Zuricher Zeiteng has turned boldly round, and should not once they visable guess they will."

The Zuricher Zeiteng has turned boldly round, and should not once they be done. By before yesterday it said one vote could be of little consequence—that would not be likely to save Paland if given, and now, to day, it says that one vote may be of great importance, and may perhaps be able to agraphic one of the same of the minister of a compliance of the invitation.

This evening's telegraphic news from Bern assures unit that the question of acceptance of news the landearsth, and constantly predicts the acceptance will be undestrought decided within the course of a week by the Bandearsth, and constantly predicts the acceptance of the invitation.

Mapoleon will lose enormously should his congress prove a failure—that is, should it not meet at all, as some some moises to better, though for what reason I cannot see that it, should it not meet at all, as some some moises to better, though for what reason I cannot see that it is should be an acceptance of the worth of the shift the first, an Seritoriand and probably would have waited still tenger, had not the imperative voice of the two composite him to assemble his Chambers, and, therefore, inaction was no longer a possibility.

I cannot see that significant possibility. I cannot see that significance of whiteeriand, and yet a transper had better keep out of the affair, these Swiss what one of them will be able to find an a